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Concerts Planned for Scandinavia Today

The Library of Congress will observe Scandinavia Today, the American celebration of contemporary Scandinavian culture, with a series of three chamber music concerts in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Scandinavian artists and composers will be featured during the 1982–83 concert season on September 10, November 5, and May 20.

The Nordic Trio will present the first concert at 8 p.m. on Friday, September 10. The members of the trio—Arve Tellefsen, violin; Frans Helmerson, cello; and Rolf Gothoni, piano—are natives of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, respectively. Their program will include the world premiere of a piano trio by Icelandic composer Thurkell Sigurbjörnsson, as well as Shostakovich's Trio, Op. 67, and Schubert's Trio in B flat major, Op. 99, D. 898. Tickets will be available from the Music Division, (202) 287–5502, after September 1.

Composer Thurkell Sigurbjörnsson, born in 1938 in Reykjavik, is also known as a pianist, conductor, and music journalist. He founded the "Musica Nova" performing ensemble in Reykjavik, and has also been the assistant head of music for the Iceland State Broadcasting Service. He studied at the Reykjavik School of Music, at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minn., and at the University of Illinois under Lejaren Hiller and Kenneth Gaburo. He now teaches at the Reykjavik School.

The two other music programs will present the Fresk Quartet on November 5 and the Aurora Players on May 20. Also scheduled at the Library in celebration of Scandinavia Today is a public lecture by Astrid Lindgren on Monday, November 15, for which no tickets are required, followed by an invitational panel discussion on "Children's Literature: Translated Realities" on November 16.

Scandinavia Today is organized with the cooperation of the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, through the Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Cooperation and with the aid of a grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers. The program

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is sponsored and administered by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and is made possible by support from Volvo, the Atlantic Richfield Company, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

DEMAND System Is Dedicated

A revolutionary new system for storing, managing, and reproducing graphic images was dedicated at the Library of Congress on August 5. Officials of the Library and Xerox Electro-Optical Systems gathered to mark the completion of five years of research, development, and testing that led to the creation of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) DEMAND system—the first computerized system to store images on optical disks and reproduce them in facsimile quality using high-resolution laser printing.

"This system has tremendous implications for the entire Library of Congress, the publishing world, and the world of scholarship," said Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh.

The Library has issued a request for proposal to optical disk companies so work can also begin in using this technology for preservation and storage of materials in its collections. As many as 95,000 pages, or approximately 315 books, could be stored on two sides of an optical disk, for example. Proposals are also pending for the application of lower resolution video disk technology to the Library's millions of motion pictures, recordings, photographs, and other graphic materials.

The DEMAND system was developed in response to the Library's need to access and reproduce over 5.5 million master card images in hundreds of different languages that are not in machine-readable form.

An overflow audience in the Cataloging Distribution Service quarters in the Adams Building on August 5 witnessed the official dedication of the CDS DEMAND system.

These cards are printed and made available to other libraries all over the world. For many years, catalog cards were stored in a massive warehouse and reproduced using traditional printing methods. This cumbersome process will be replaced, enabling the Library to fill orders for cards in a fraction of the time.

Over 200,000 images of master cards—the equivalent of 140 card catalog drawers—can be stored on one side of an optical disk. Any one of these images can be retrieved and printed at the rate of 12 copies per second. An additional feature is image enhancement. When stained or torn cards are input, the scanning laser's sensitivity to grey scale levels can be adjusted to produce an improved copy.

Library Publishes Guide to Pre-Meiji Works on Mathematics

The Library has just issued *Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress, Japanese Mathematics: A Bibliography*, compiled by Shojo Honda of the Japanese Section, Asian Division. It is the first in a projected series of guides intended to provide access to the Library's collection of pre-Meiji works.

Japanese books and manuscripts in traditional bindings which predate the reign of the Meiji Emperor (1868–1912) represent some of the treasures of the Library of Congress. Over a period of several decades, the Library has acquired more than 4,000 titles of these pre-Meiji materials for its Japanese collection. Most of these works have never been fully cataloged and have thus remained little known to scholars and researchers.

The new 64-page guide, which lists some 400 titles

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

on the subject of native Japanese mathematics, is the first in a projected series of bibliographies designed to introduce the Library's holdings of these pre-Meiji works to the world of Japanese scholarship. The entries are arranged alphabetically by title romanized according to the Hepburn system. Also included in each entry are the title in Japanese; the collation, including the number of volumes or fascicles of the work in the Library's collection; the author statement; date of publication; and the format, identifying the work as a printed edition or a manuscript. Wherever possible, each entry is referenced to the volume and page of the definitive, eight-volume union catalog of early Japanese works entitled *Kokusho sōmokuroku* (Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963–1972), where the work is cited. The bibliography also includes an abbreviated author index.

Copies of *Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress, Japanese Mathematics* may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Library of Congress, Asian Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. Persons requesting the book should enclosed a self-addressed mailing label.

Hard-to-Fill Vacancy

A GS–5 (promotion plan to GS–8) vacancy of library technician (preliminary cataloger) for Armenian or Turkish and related materials in the Descriptive Cataloging Division has proven hard to fill because of an insufficient number of applicants who met the required qualifications under Posting 10675. Applications are invited from all persons both inside and outside the Library of Congress who may have an interest in the position and feel that they are qualified. The starting salary is $12,854 per year.

The new announcement of the vacancy, Posting 20439, which opens on September 1, states that the minimum required qualifications must have been met by September 30 and lists them as follows:

> Six months of general clerical or library experience plus six months of specialized experience at the GS–4 level in the Federal Service or at a comparable level of difficulty outside the Federal Service. Specialized experience must demonstrate good communication abilities in English sufficient to read, understand, and discuss complex cataloging rules; ability to adapt quickly and to work under pressure to meet strict deadlines.

The educational requirement at the GS–5 level is two years of college. The language requirement is a reading knowledge, including ability to romanize and type as applicable, of Armenian or Turkish plus one additional modern foreign language sufficient to perform bibliographical searching and to formulate preliminary catalog entries. The additional modern foreign language may be one of the following: Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Spanish, or Portuguese; or any language from one of these groups: African, Arabic alphabet, Hebraic, or Western European languages.

Test requirements include passing of the Library of Congress clerical test and the Library's or another certified typing test with a net speed of 25 w.p.m. Applicants possessing a bachelor's degree are not required to take the clerical test.

Briefly stated, the incumbent learns and applies a complex body of cataloging rules and procedural guidelines, organizing bibliographical data and recording it accurately and quickly in (1) searching manually in the Official Catalog, Process Information File and/or via CRT terminal in the MARC Data Base, or in related manual or machine-readable files, to determine a work's exact bibliographic relationship to the Library's collections; (2) writing appropriate reports of such searches; (3) recommending the appropriate choice and entry for new works; and (4) preparing manually or online via CRT terminal, preliminary entries for new works and editions selected for retention for the collections.

Employees of the Library of Congress may apply through the usual channels. Interested persons outside the Library of Congress may make application by mailing a completed Personal Qualifications Statement, Standard Form 171 (available from any Government agency). All applications, which become the property of the Library of Congress, must be sent to the Library of Congress, Employment Office, Madison Building, Room LM 107, Washington, D.C. 20540, and should be received by September 30.

Library of Congress Publications

New Publication

Boxes for the Protection of Rare Books: Their Design and Construction. ISBN 0-8444-0365–2. Washington, D.C., 1982. (xxvi, 289 looseleaf p.) A National Preservation Program Publication compiled and illustrated by Margaret R. Brown with the assistance of Don Etherington and Linda K. Ogden, Preservation Office. For sale for $18 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–001–249) or in person only from the Information Counter, ground floor, Jefferson Building.

APPENDIX I

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10–15, 1982

Resources and Technical Services Division

Automated Acquisitions/In-Process Control Systems Discussion Group

This RTSD discussion group held its second organizational meeting on July 12. Presiding was Amira Lefkowitz of the University of California at Los Angeles, who informed attendees that she planned to seek formal recognition of the group as an RTSD-wide discussion group. A petition to this effect was circulated at the meeting. Ms. Lefkowitz and Harold Neikirk of the University of Delaware were elected cochairs for the coming year, with Steven Lane of Johnson County (Kans.) Library, elected vice chair and chair-elect.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to presentations by Jane Johnson of Georgia Southern College, Robert Burrows and Helen Reed of Northwestern, Ms. Lefkowitz, and Dale Carrison of Mankato State University, who described automated acquisitions and in-process control at their respective libraries. Except for the Georgia Southern system, which was developed at the University of South Carolina, all these systems were developed at the libraries where they are used.

The systems discussed have many features in common. They are all based on the idea of creating machine-readable records for items at the earliest possible processing stage, usually when items are identified for order. These initial records, which vary in fullness depending on whether they are based on cataloging copy or order information, then serve as the basis for such computer-produced products as order forms, claim letters, cataloging forms, and so on, and are searchable online, or appear on in-process reports, so that the status of an item is always readily ascertainable both to librarians and library users.

In describing their individual experiences with automated in-process control, the speakers made a number of interesting points. Ms. Johnson noted the economic advantages of Georgia Southern's decision to adapt an existing system rather than develop a new one. Ms. Lefkowitz pointed out the benefits to be derived from a high degree of librarian involvement in the automation design process, noting that the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) system was developed in a very short time (planning to implementation in under one year) by librarians working directly with programmers, eliminating the traditional go-betweens—system analysts. Dale Carrison noted that the Mankato State University system has features similar to those of Northwestern and UCLA except that it is a batch rather than an online system. He pointed out that batch processing may offer significant cost advantages over online processing and is therefore worthy of consideration by libraries contemplating developing an automated in-process control system. He noted that one of the advantages of developing such a system in-house is that technical services librarians become more aware of user needs. [*Charles R. Fenly*]

CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

During the conference, the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) held two sessions, one all day Saturday, July 10, and the other Monday afternoon, July 12. CC:DA, a committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division, is chaired by Nancy R. John, assistant university librarian, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Ms. John announced one change in the membership of the committee: Dorothy McGarry (Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries, University of California, Los Angeles) is replacing outgoing member Marilyn Jones McClaskey. The other members of the committee are Janet Swan Hill of Northwestern University, Christa F. B. Hoffmann of the National Library of Medicine, Olivia Madison of Iowa State University, Edward Swanson of the Minnesota Historical Society, Patricia Thomas of the Stockton/San Joaquin County Public Library, Karin Trainer of New York University, and Arnold Wajenberg of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The main business of the committee was a consideration of rule revision proposals made by members of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC), in order to acquaint the ALA representative to JSC with the committee's position on each issue. Frances Hinton of the Free Library of Philadelphia, the ALA representative and also chair of JSC, announced that JSC would next meet on September 1–2 in London. She also announced that ALA had published the rule revisions approved by JSC at its 1981 Annual Conference. (The same texts, specially labeled, will also be published by the Library of

Congress as part of its rule interpretations in *Cataloging Service Bulletin.*)

The current rule revision proposals cover several issues first raised in San Francisco by CC:DA or JSC last year, including the following: (1) adding in chapter 1 optional provisions for the repetition of data in another language, as found in bilingual publications; (2) making various improvements in 1.4, which, inter alia, will allow the recording of a single statement naming two entities, a conjectural publication date when the copyright date is known, and so forth; (3) adding in chapter 1 and the glossary a basis for the transcription of copyright dates for sound recordings ("p" dates, such as p1982); (4) adding area 3 to chapter 5 for "musical presentation statements"; (5) making adjustments in chapter 9 to benefit machine-readable data files; and (6) changing rule 21.23C, primarily to avoid main entry under performer when there is no collective title. All the new rule revision proposals deal with minor issues, more than one of which relates to the glossary of AACR 2. CC:DA feels that a basic issue is raised by proposals to add terms to the glossary, since the original JSC had determined that there should be some limit to the coverage, lest the glossary reach the size of a multivolume encyclopedia. The chair of CC:DA is appointing a task force to look into all issues raised with a view to considering the larger picture as well as specific proposals already advanced.

Finally, Richard Smiraglia of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who is the representative of the Music Library Association to CC:DA, turned in a report representing a complete and final accounting of the concerns of music librarians. The chair is also appointing a task force to study these issues and to formulate any rule revision proposals that seem imperative. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

CCS SAC Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Library of Congress Subject Authority Control: Scope, Format, and Distribution

On Monday, July 12, this subcommittee of the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) met to complete its charge, that of directing to SAC recommendations concerning the further development of an automated subject authority file at the Library of Congress. At the meeting, the final draft of the committee's report was reviewed and minor changes made before its submission to SAC later in the conference.

Chair Robert P. Holley, University of Utah, noted that the committee's area of concern was of particular timeliness because the importance of subject access had been underscored at the conference by the presentation of preliminary findings from a major survey of public online catalogs, funded by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. These findings show that, at the libraries surveyed, between 40 percent and 60 percent of catalog users approached the catalog with a subject search term in mind.

The committee report put forth the following eight recommendations, which, Mr. Holley noted, were arranged in rough priority order. (1) The Library of Congress should make its automated subject authority file available for distribution in MARC format, as well as provide periodic updates that can be integrated easily into the main file. (2) The automated authority file should be a comprehensive one, containing explicitly all authorized subject headings and references used by the Library of Congress. (3) Further consideration should be given to the question of how best to handle free-floating subdivisions in the automated file. Giving such subdivisions explicitly under each heading with which they have been used, it was noted, would greatly increase the amount of machine storage space required by the file. An alternative—setting up a separate file of free-floating subdivisions against which an additional search pass would be made—would reduce storage requirements but would increase searching. (4) The automated subject file should include all geographic names used in Library of Congress subject headings, including even those represented in the Library's file of name authorities. This, it was noted, would require disposing of redundant records if, in the future, the Library's subject authority and name authority files are merged. (5) All changes made to headings in the automated subject authority file should also be made in all corresponding subject tracings on MARC bibliographic records in the interest of maintaining a consistent catalog. (6) Library of Congress and Dewey classification numbers should be included in authority records, whenever possible. (7) The authority file should include the reference structure for commonly used subdivisions, at least in the case of frequently used headings. (8) Finally, the committee emphasized that adoption of its recommendations concerning the Library's automated subject authority file should not preclude improvements in the print and microform editions of *Library of Congress Subject Headings.* [*Richard J. Ricard*]

CCS Policy and Research Committee

The committee's second meeting on July 12 was devoted primarily to receiving reports from various committee members. Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, gave a brief overview of developments at the Library, including the name authorities institutes and the subject headings institutes in which Library

of Congress staff will be participating. He also touched on the imminent implementation of TOSCA (Total Online Searching for Cataloging Activities) targeted for this fall. (See the report on the RTSD CCS Heads of Cataloging Departments Discussion Group meeting in the August 13 LC *Information Bulletin* for more details on these items.) Concerning the new forms devised for reporting proposed and ongoing activities within ALA, it was recommended by the RTSD Planning and Research Committee that RTSD use the new forms, but not units below the division level. The report on the CCS Executive Committee highlighted the presentation given by Judith Cannan of the Library of Congress, CCS chair-elect, on the upcoming video teleconference to take place next year in Los Angeles, Calif., at the ALA Annual Conference, and it related the commendation the Executive Committee gave to the Policy and Research Committee for its active role during the past year. The RTSD conference within a conference on research that was held all day on July 12 was termed a moderate success. The spotty attendance was disappointing.

A bibliography on catalog costs compiled by John Duke, University of Iowa, for the committee's consideration was reviewed. It was agreed that this seminal document could form the basis for the committee's recommendations to the RTSD Technical Services Costs Committee, which would be urged to explore organizing a workshop dealing with libraries performing their own costs analysis.

The meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks was extended to outgoing chair Elizabeth Dickinson, San Joaquin Public Library. Doralyn Hickey, North Texas State University, will become chair at the 1983 ALA Midwinter Meeting in San Antonio, Tex.

[*Beacher Wiggins*]

CCS Cataloging Committee: Asian and African Materials

The committee met on July 12 with outgoing chair Thomas Lee of the University of Wisconsin presiding. Following the announcement that Lian Tie Kho of the Southeast Asia Collection at Yale University and Merry Burlingham, University of Texas at Austin, are new committee members, Michael Fitzgerald, head, Cataloging and Serials Division, Harvard College Library, was introduced as the incoming committee chair.

Frances Morton, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, reported on the processing of Asian and African materials at the Library of Congress. Romanization tables for Moplah and Divehi, approved by the committee, were returned to the Library of Congress where they will be published shortly. Still in preparation are romanization tables for Kashmiri, Lepcha, and Limbu. The more than 18,000 titles received from the People's Republic of China since October 1981 are being input into the Library's Automated Process Information File, and the Library will hire additional staff to handle the increase in Chinese-language materials. Arabic materials will be cataloged full-time by the end of September. Ottoman and modern Turkish will be cataloged within six months following the training of a new descriptive cataloger. Persian materials have not been cataloged since January 2, 1981; because there is no preliminary cataloger for Persian, the Library is considering sending the Persian arrearage to Karachi, Pakistan, for preliminary cataloging. African materials are being cataloged as usual. There was also some discussion concerning the future of Library of Congress printed cards for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean vernacular records.

A list of AACR 2 uniform titles for the constitutions of Asian and African countries is being prepared by the committee and should be available by ALA's next Midwinter Meeting.

Ayako Hayashi, head of the Japanese Language Section, Library of Congress Shared Cataloging Division, presented the revised Japanese romanization tables and proposed a three-month trial period using these revised tables at the Library. After some discussion, a motion was passed which welcomed the revisions as they now stand, approved the trial period, and proposed an immediate vote by the committee to give final approval of the revised Japanese romanization tables as soon as the Library of Congress trial period is over.

[*Thompson Yee*]

Government Documents Round Table

GODORT Business Meeting

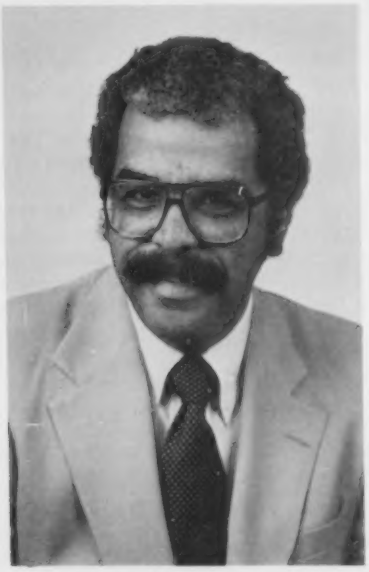
The GODORT business meeting was held from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on July 13, with Jeanne Isacco as chair. Following the formalities of approval of the minutes and the summary of the treasurer's report, the chair gave her report in which she emphasized that the preceding two years had been a period of considerable change. The issues, particularly Federal information, are complex and less tangible than in the past. It takes time, but solutions that are mutually acceptable must be worked out among the producers of Government information, libraries and other users, and the information industry. Access to information should be free, but under what conditions? Important questions deal with who is to pay for the services and how the services should be given.

August 20, 1982

STAFF NEWS

New Medical Officer Appointed

Raymon A. Noble, M.D., has been named the Library's medical officer, effective August 9. As head of the Health Services Office, he will be responsible for the administration of the occupational health program which encompasses a number of preventive medicine programs for the well-being of more than 5,000 staff members. Dr. Noble brings to the Library



Dr. Noble

more than 16 years of service as a physician, with experience in emergency medical services management, education, health administration, and private practice medicine.

A native of Washington, D.C., Dr. Noble received a bachelor of science degree from Iowa Wesleyan College in 1962 and a degree in medicine from the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1966. His internship was spent at the State University of New York in 1966–67, and he participated in the Residency Program at George Washington University Medical Center in 1969–71. From 1967 to 1969, he served with the U.S. Public Health Service.

From 1972 to 1974, Dr. Noble was medical director of emergency services at George Washington University Hospital, where he supervised the delivery of emergency health care. At the Georgetown Community Health Plan, he served as internal medical director of this health maintenance organization in 1974–75. Dr. Noble then joined the staff of Greater Southeast Community Hospital, where, as director of medical education from 1975 to 1980, he was responsible for providing continuing medical education for the medical staff, postgraduate education for resident and physician assistants, and, as a manager, program and budget development. From 1979 to present, he has offered direct patient care as an internist at the Medical Association of Capitol Hill while concurrently serving as president of this multispeciality, group-practice corporation which he developed and organized.

A recipient of the 1971–72 Pulmonary Fellowship and the honor of Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine, in 1972, Dr. Noble is also board eligible in pulmonary medicine. Active in a number of professional associations, he is currently president of the American Cancer Society, Southeast Unit, D.C. Division; vice president, D.C. Society of Internal Medicine; member, D.C. Medical Society; and board member, Arthritis Foundation, D.C. Division.

Dr. Noble; his wife, Thelma; his sons, Peter and Richard; and his daughters, Michelle and Rachel, reside in the District of Columbia.

New Law Library Reading Room Sees Dramatic Increase in Use

One of the busier places in the Library of Congress is the new Law Library Reading Room (room 201 in the blue quadrant, Madison Building). The Law Library has witnessed a sharp rise in the number of readers, books requested, and reader reference questions since its move from its former space in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The Law Library Reading Room, which opened on May 1, is located directly across from the Congressional Reading Room. On almost any afternoon, one can see a majority of the tables, which seat 176 patrons, occupied by readers using one of the 1.8 million items in the law collection. The reference collection in the reading room itself totals some 75,000 volumes.

Because the public photocopy machines in the Law Library are among the most heavily used in the Library of Congress, plans have been made to increase

the number of machines and to facilitate access to them by changing their location within the reading room. Law Librarian Carleton W. Kenyon points out that legal research depends so often on the exact wording of a particular statute or case that photocopying is an essential service to lawyers and other researchers who use the Law Library.

One of the reasons for the dramatic increase in the use of the Law Library Reading Room may be attributed to the addition of foreign law materials and to the increase in the number of international legal sources (all JX materials except for U.N. documents) in the reading room's reference collection. Before the move to the Madison Building, the Law Library's primary reading facility was known as the Anglo-American Law Reading Room as it contained only British and American law sources, in addition to a few international reference works. All of the foreign law collections and the majority of the international reference works were kept in the reading areas of the Law Library's four other foreign law divisions: European, Far Eastern, Hispanic, and Near Eastern and African.

The new reading room is still administered by the American-British Law Division and staffed by that division's reference specialists as before, but the facility now contains a basic reference collection in several areas of foreign and international law. Most of these works are in English. They include research aids on Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Philippine law. The Puerto Rican decisions (Spanish-language only) are also available, as are over 200 legal periodicals. Readers in U.S. law may now also have speedy access to recent U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs and the recent Serial Set of GPO House and Senate Reports from the 95th Congress to date, as these have been added recently to the reading room shelves.

The rise in the number of readers using the new reading room may be partially explained by the fact that readers working in the field of foreign law now

come to it rather than to the separate divisional reading areas. Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division and supervisor of the Law Library's reference specialist staff, did not rule out curiosity as a factor in the increased traffic and adds, "Readers have stayed, however, because they have found that the atmosphere and surroundings here are quite conducive to research." The most popular seating in the reading room is the row of tables which line the interior glass wall overlooking the trees and fountain of the Madison Building's atrium. Throughout, the room is furnished with walnut tables and fixtures, with walnut chairs upholstered in green fabric, and with matching green carpeting. The area also includes a small exhibit area near the side entrance to the reading room.

By virtue of the move to the Madison Building, the Law Library has been able to enlarge greatly its Microtext Reading Room, which houses over 25,000 reels and 550,000 fiche with readers and printers, and to set up a totally new facility, a Rare Book Room, with special climate control, for 25,000 volumes. Both of these special facilities are located within the Law Library Reading Room, and, while they may not be the direct cause of an increase in reader use of the premises, they have made the use of these collections more convenient for readers.

The service that the Law Library Reading Room provides has a long past, being the descendant of the Law Library's services in the U.S. Capitol, which began when President Andrew Jackson signed a bill into law that established the Law Library as a separate department of the Library of Congress 150 years ago, on July 14, 1982.

(To commemorate this sesquicentennial, the Law Library will hold an invitational reception and exhibit opening on September 20, at which time the Law Library Reading Room will be closed for several hours.)

Staff Activities

American Folklife Center folklife researcher **Peter T. Bartis** is working with the Southern Maryland Project, sponsored by the Calvert County Library, in their effort to develop public programs encouraging awareness and use of local library resources. On August 27, he will present a workshop at the La Plata Public Library on southern Maryland folklife in which he will also discuss different aspects of folklife fieldwork.

A one-day workshop on "Regulatory and Legislative Research" for academic reference librarians was recently conducted by **Marlene C. McGuirl,** chief of the American-British Law Division, for the consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area. This workshop was designed to complement a previous one given by Mrs. McGuirl on "Judicial Decisions and their Publication." Those attending the workshop included participants from Georgetown, Howard, American, and Catholic Universities, as well as the University of the District of Columbia and Mount Vernon College. Among the topics covered were Federal statutory sources and related materials and Federal regulations and administrative publications. A hands-on work experience using the sources discussed was also included as part of the workshop.

Associate Librarian for National Programs **Carol A. Nemeyer** is the author of the foreword to a new publication entitled *Books, Libraries and Electronics: Essays on the Future of Written Communication,* to which **Erik Barnouw,** recently retired chief of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, contributed a chapter entitled "Video and the Printed Word." The book is for sale for $24.95 from Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N.Y. 10604 (ISBN 0–86729–024–2).

On July 1, **Gerald E. Parsons, Jr.,** reference librarian in the Archive of Folk Culture, joined folklife specialists **Carl Fleischhauer** and **Elena Bradunas** of the American Folklife Center in making a presentation at the Library to approximately 40 students of the Georgetown University American Language Institute. The students, most of whom were from developing countries, were particularly interested in the ethnic diversity found in the United States.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Norma Baker, copyright examiner, GS–9, Cop Exam, 20184; Steven Besner, staff relations specialist, GS–12, Staff Rel, 20253; William Miner, exhibits officer, GS–15, Exh, 20142; Raymon Noble, health services officer, GS–15, Health, 10574; Harold Wooten, computer systems analyst, GS–13, CDS, 20164.

Temporary Apppointments: Francis Brandon, warehouseman, WG–4, P&S, NP; Felicia Jones, clerk-typist, GS–3, Bldgs, NP; Carla Mitchell, library aid, GS–1, G&M, NP; Gailya Osborne, pictorial library technician, GS–5, P&P, NP; LaRenda Taylor, library aid, GS–1, Asian, NP; Earle Wright, warehouseman, WG–4, P&S, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Howard Hill, library technician, GS–4, CIP, NP; Cecil Muriel, clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 20211; Leslie Russ, master files assistant, GS–3, CRS L, NP.

Promotions: Phyllis Levy, to examining and processing technician, GS–6, Cop Lic, 20257; Ferolyn Meyer, to descriptive cataloger, GS–9, Desc Cat, 20248.

Temporary Promotion: Jeffrey Myers, Photodup, to ISIS clerk (data transcribing), GS–4, CRS D, 20266.

Transfer: Jerome Roache, Col Mgmt, to legal information technician (trainee), GS–4, LL O, 20309.

Resignations: Kay Brodney, Subj Cat; Keith Cohen, CRS L; Susan Fisher, Share Cat; Evelyn Green, Bldgs; De'Borah Greene, Col Mgmt; Charles Harley, ASO; Lynn Hill, ASO; Vanessa Hill, Loan; Linda Lindsay, Subj Cat; Debra Martin, FRD; Earnestine Murphy, Bldgs; Caleb Rossiter, CRS F; Jennifer Snyder, LL O; Phyliss Waldman, FRD; In Hee Yeo, Col Mgmt.

Labor Day Hours

The Library of Congress will observe Monday, September 6, as a holiday. All reading rooms and study facilities will be closed. On Sunday, September 5, the Library will provide its usual service.

The principal exhibit halls in the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building and the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on both September 5 and 6.

Moving next to committee reports, Miss Isacco called on Barbara Kile of Rice University, Clearinghouse Committee, who noted highlights such as the distribution to the Steering Committee of a new GODORT Policies and Procedures Manual, continuing discussions on "DTTP Newsline," and problems in financing *Documents to the People* (DTTP), which will probably require reducing the number of issues and pages. Lois Mills of Western Illinois University, chair of the Awards Committee, noted that the deadlines for next year will be the same but the following year there will be a longer lead time. The new chair is Pat Reeling of Rutgers University graduate library school, and nominations should be sent to her. Sally Kelley, chair of the Constitution Committee, summarized the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws which were published in DTTP in May. The principal changes on elective positions and on the preparation of the budget by the executive committee were both defeated following discussion.

The next order of business was the presentation of GODORT's two awards. As announced July 12 at the Congressional Information Service (CIS) annual breakfast, the late Arne Richards of Kansas State University was awarded posthumously the CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award, which consists of a citation and a cash stipend of $2,000 to be used to promote professional advancement in the field of librarianship. Mr. Richard's many contributions to the field of government documents librarianship were recounted, and the citation and $2,000 check were presented to a representative of Emporia State University for the Arne Richards Scholarship Award Fund. In connection with the presentation of the James Bennett Childs Awards, which followed, the chair noted that Arne Richards had been instrumental in setting up that award. The 1982 recipient is James Adler, founder of CIS, whose many publications have contributed greatly to making government information more accessible. In accepting the Childs plaque, Mr. Adler graciously acknowledged his wife's contributions, stating that they had always operated as a team.

Following a brief report on the Audit Committee, Sharon Anderson of the University of California, San Diego, spoke on behalf of the chair of the Election Committee, Carol Watts of GPO. Mrs. Anderson announced the winters of the major offices, including the new chair, Barbara Kile, along with the committee chairs and task force officers. All of the new officers will be listed in the September issue of *Documents to the People*.

Bernadine Hoduski reported on the progress of the Documents Cataloging Manual Committee and also spoke in her capacity as a U.S. representative to the IFLA Official Publications Section, which is the principal sponsor of an International Conference of Government Publishers, Librarians and Users, to be held at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on August 29–September 1, immediately following this year's IFLA conference in Montreal. Other reports were given by Carol Turner of Stanford University on the Statistics Interest Group and by Jeanne Boyle of Rutgers University, liaison to state and local affiliates.

Lois Mills, chair of the Federal Depository Legislation Subcommittee of the ALA Legislation Committee, discussed the resolution by ALA councilor Miriam Crawford on "Restrictions on Access to Government Information." This had been approved after revision by the subcommittee and the ALA Legislation Committee and was to go to membership and Council (where it passed). GODORT was being asked to approve in principle so that its name would be added to that of other sponsoring bodies. The motion to approve was carried.

Tim Byrne of Virginia Commonwealth University reported next on the Freedom of Information Committee which was created following a request to GODORT by ALA's Intellectual Freedom Committee for guidelines on access to State government publications. The committee hopes to secure the agreement of the National Conference of State Legislatures to do a survey on access to state publications within each state. The results of such a survey will be reviewed by checking with contacts in the different states so that a report can be made to GODORT.

Following the reports by the committee chairs and special offices, the coordinators of GODORT's task forces provided highlights of their meetings. These included sessions of the Education Task Force, the International Documents Task Force (see separate report), the Machine-Readable Data Files Task Force, and the State and Local Documents Task Force. The largest number of meetings was held by the Federal Documents Task Force, and a seven-page document available to attendees summarized the work of the various subgroups and also provided the next of the resolutions approved by the FDTF which were for consideration by GODORT. The only other resolution, which came from the Machine-Readable Data Files Task Force, was considered first and approved. Among the resolutions by the Federal Document Task Force approved by the business meeting was one resolving that ALA urge that an "Identifiable and adequately staffed central statistical policy unit be established to ensure a continuing policy such that . . . the American public have access to accurate, standardized, and timely statistical data from the United States government and that such

data be distributed through the GPO Depository Library System." It also asked that "funds be restored to the statistical functions of the various Federal agencies. . . ." A second resolution, also relating to statistics, urged that ALA affiliate with and actively participate in the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS). Another resolution receiving an affirmative vote urged the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to create a National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Advisory Committee. Following the completion of action on all the resolutions the chair adjourned the meeting a few minutes beyond the appointed hour.

[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

International Documents Task Force

This GODORT task force (IDTF) met on Sunday, July 11, with Gail Nichols, University of California, Berkeley, as chair. The first part of the session was devoted to an informal discussion of British documents, and various members of the group cited their experience with different dealers supplying either hard copy or microforms. As a result of the concern expressed about lack of any index for current Parliamentary papers in microform, it was agreed that IDTF communicate this matter to the Micropublishing Committee of RTSD's Reproduction of Library Materials Section. It was also agreed that another letter be sent to the Readex Corp. about future availability of microcard replacements and also the lack of reader/printer equipment. Copies of two numerical finding lists to British Parliamentary Command Papers were circulated and information on the titles is to be published in the Task Force minutes which will appear in GODORT's newsletter, *Documents to the People*.

The second part of the IDTF session was the meeting of the Work Group on Foreign Documents, chaired by William Bartenbach of the Public Affairs Information Service. The major portion of this meeting was an update by Carol Turner of Stanford University on the directory of foreign documents collections which has been in process under the work group's aegis for several years. A selected group of 150 to 200 U.S. and Canadian libraries anticipated as having strong foreign documents collections has been surveyed, and descriptions have been drafted based on the answer to a questionnaire. The descriptions of individual library collections as well as a country list showing which libraries hold documents have been placed in an online text editing system. NUC symbols are being used to show which libraries have substantial collections of any country's documents.

Letters have just been dispatched asking libraries to review their entries in the directory and to indicate the level of collecting according to ALA guidelines. Individual libraries have been asked to write brief scope notes discussing particular strengths or limitations. A few major libraries which have not responded to the questionnaire have also been sent follow-up letters. Libraries are to report back by August, and it is hoped that the guide will be near final form by the Midwinter Meeting. Although it is not yet certain what the final format will be and how the guide will be published, the details are expected to be worked out soon.

Taking up the question of the future of the work group, Mr. Bartenbach asked for comments. In response to one suggestion, it was agreed to attempt a future session on the acquisition of documents from African countries south of the Sahara, possibly in collaboration with another group so that there might be a program session.

The International Documents Work Group portion of the meeting, which followed, was chaired by Rosemary Allen Little of Princeton University. The difficulties encountered by libraries entitled to receive Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) publications via the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) had been discussed at the last Midwinter Meeting, but action had been postponded on a draft resolution on the subject. Linda Hoffman of the University of California, Davis, reported on the correspondence she had had with USDA on this matter, and Philip Van De Voorde of Iowa State University, Ames, also reported on the concerns he had which had prompted the draft resolution. Following a brief discussion, a consensus was reached that it would be appropriate to survey a sample of the land-grant institutions to see whether they had received specific FAO titles. This would be done as a fact-finding project by Linda Hoffmann and Philip Van De Voorde so that they might report their findings and any recommendations at the Midwinter Meeting.

Arno Liivak, law librarian, Rutgers University, and the editor of the *International Journal of Legal Information*, was called on next to discuss the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) and a new project. Mr. Liivak reported that the association now has about 1,000 members and has taken on a number of projects that would not have been commercially viable. The new project is to bring out a microfiche edition of U.N. press releases. These contain a tremendous amount of information, and there is no collection in American libraries. The releases, which cover all subjects coming before the U.N. and the specialized agencies, amount to 16,000 to 20,000 pages yearly. Many of the press releases are only one page, but some run to 75 or 80 pages. Since there are no meeting records for many U.N. subsidiary bodies, much of the information is not to be found elsewhere.

Another kind of information provided in the releases is biographical data on new appointees. While press releases form a part of the U.N.'s microform program, they do not have high priority because they do not contain official information. Issues for 1981 (3,600 in all) have been collected, and it is intended to reproduce these in silver halide fiche with an index which will have a key-word subject/organ type approach and which, at its lowest level, will be a checklist of issuances. It is expected that there will be 165 to 200 fiche and the cost is projected at $350 to $400. Announcements will be circulated, but in the meantime Mr. Liivak asked that librarians let him know if they are interested (Arno Liivak, Rutgers University School of Law, Fifth and Penn Sts., Camden, N.J. 08102, tel. (609) 757–6173). In answer to one query, Mr. Liivak pointed out that it is currently planned to issue the index separately in hard copy. For this project, the compilers may go back to 1980 and 1979 (the 1978 *Yearbook of the United Nations* is the latest, and this would be a reason for not going back farther). For 1982 and later Mr. Liivak would like to do the press releases on a more rapid basis. There is difficulty getting access to the press releases on a timely basis, but quarterly or semiannual issuances will be considered.

The next speaker was Joan Sherry, managing editor of the Congressional Information Service's new *Index to International Statistics* (IIS). She distributed a brochure with ordering information and a sheet giving the estimated number of titles to be covered for the various intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in the first year. It is estimated that IIS will cover 1,400 to 1,500 IGO titles annually and the indexes/abstracts will be as detailed as other CIS statistical publications. The publication, which is to begin next January, will be accompanied by a companion microfiche program covering the bulk of the documents indexed. A number of questions were raised by attendees, and Mrs. Sherry also got some reactions to questions of interest to the editors. Attendees were encouraged to visit the CIS exhibit booth to get a copy of the pilot issue as well as to ask any other questions. Following Mrs. Sherry's presentation, Mrs. Little referred to a memo she had received from a library colleague expressing dismay that so many international statistical sources contain only contents lists, and stated that it appears many problems will be taken care of by the new CIS publications. Mrs. Little next mentioned the listing of recent IGO materials that has been compiled by the work group chair and distributed the list she had prepared for this conference. It is expected this bibliographic listing will be reproduced in *Documents to the People*.

Subjects for possible discussion at coming IDTF meetings were requested, and the Organization of American States and NATO were both mentioned. It had been agreed at an earlier portion of the meeting, however, that for the next Midwinter Meeting there would be a session on materials for model U.N. assemblies and libraries are asked to bring examples of materials they have used. Mrs. Little agreed to continue chairing the work group. At the final business position of the meeting, Miss Nichols reported that Linda Hoffmann of the University of California, Davis, was elected IDTF coordinator, Diane Harvey of Johns Hopkins was reelected assistant coordinator, and Kathy Hall of the University of Nebraska was elected secretary. Under new business, David Allen of the State University of New York at Stony Brook noted that the report of the Unipub Liaison Committee had appeared in DTTP. Unipub has been responsive to the concerns expressed by the committee and IDTF members generally and is receptive to the idea of another visit by the committee. He recommended that the committee (Jeanne Boyle, Rutgers University, Mrs. Little, and Mr. Allen) be continued and suggested a visit might be made in six months. It was agreed that the committee should continue, but it was suggested that the visit be made before the Midwinter Meeting so that a report might be made then. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

Federal Documents Task Force

In this age of fiscal constraints, how can we provide access to government information? This FDTF program on the question was opened by Sandra McAninch, assistant coordinator of the Federal Documents Task Force, and was led by Jeanne Isacco, chair of GODORT. It addressed the issues of public sector/private sector interaction in providing information products and services, and the need of the Government to find more efficient ways to distribute Government information.

The production and dissemination of Government information is one of many areas affected by Federal budget cuts. Government support of information products and services is declining. Current policy statements, such as the Paperwork Reduction act of 1980, the 1979 review of policy issues by the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 81–16, regulate information activities within the Government. Government publications and reports with a limited audience and superfluous materials are no longer available through GPO or government agencies. Information generated by the Federal Government is a valuable resource, and an informed public with easy and open access to information is necessary in a democratic society. If

the Federal Government can no longer ensure public access to Government information, other means must be found to make information readily available. The speakers in this program addressed this issue.

Robert Hayes, dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California at Los Angeles, reviewed the results of the Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force deliberations. This task force, assembled by NCLIS (National Commission on Libraries and Information Science), represented three sectors: private, nonprofit, and Government. All members of the task force agreed that information products and services are necessary in U.S. society and to the economy, and that Government policy should foster the development and use of information resources. The members disagreed, however, on the role of the Government in providing information products and services. Those who were in favor of restricting the role of the Government in information activities believe that information needs are determined by the marketplace and that the private sector can provide a wider choice of information products. Libraries can provide Government-generated information and thereby protect those unable to pay. Those not in favor of restricting the role of Government in information services believe that market prices restrict access for those who are unable to pay and that libraries would need increased financial support if their role in distributing government information were expanded. They also question how the information needs of the people not covered by the marketplace will be met. If Government-generated information is repackaged and sold by the private sector, does this activity infringe on the rights of the public who have paid for its production with tax dollars? Should the Government provide information sold by the private sector? If so, at what cost? Would this Government activity compete with private sector services?

The task force raised these questions and established several principles in order to resolve these conflicts and help direct Federal information policy. The Federal Government should take a leadership role in fostering the use and development of information products and services; the Federal Government should encourage private sector investment in information products and services; the Federal Government should increase the number and distribution of depository libraries; and the Federal Government should assure the open availability of government-generated information to the public.

Loene Trubkin, president of Data Courier, Inc., and Thomas J. Galvin, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, reported next on the need for collaboration between private and public sectors in the dissemination of Government information in the present economic and political climate. The sectors involved need to first decide on their priorities. Are research and the production of information most important? If money is spent on research and production, other ways can be found to make the information accessible to the public: depository libraries, the marketplace, Government agencies. Information professionals, such as publishers, information brokers, and librarians, need to share a common goal: to ensure timely and efficient access to the most important kinds of information and to the greatest percentage of people. Government information must be made readily accessible to the public. Government information is a major resource and requires cooperation of the private and public sectors in order to enhance access to the information.

Thomas J. Klice of the U.S. Congressional Joint Committee on Printing spoke next on Government printing activities. The Joint Committee on Printing is working with the Government Printing Office to enhance microform publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents, to expand data base distribution to depository libraries, and to determine the printing and information needs of Government agencies. The Joint Committee on Printing sets policies for the printing of Government information by the Government Printing Office and Government agencies. The committee is working to find more efficient ways to provide Government information. The Government Printing Office is helping Government agencies market information at a price affordable to the public. Mr. Klice pointed out that the Public Printer will not supply publications that do not make at least $1,000 in sales. Government agencies are in a bind because they cannot afford to provide the information free, or develop printing facilities, but are mandated by Congress to provide the information to the public.

The last speaker, Robert Veeder of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, spoke on Government restrictions on the production of information. The Government will no longer provide the information services or products it has in the past. More data will be eligible for classification, and classified information will remain so more than 20 years. Amendments are also being proposed to the Freedom of Information Act. There will be more restrictions by law on the production and dissemination of Government information.

The program ended with questions from the audience and a request from the speakers to send further comments and suggestions to the individual sectors involved. [*Cynthia Katkish*]

APPENDIX II

A Report on the 17th Annual Convention Of the Association of Jewish Libraries

Columbus, Ohio, June 20–23, 1982

The opening session of the 17th annual convention of the Association of Jewish Libraries (AJL) took place at Ohio State University (OSU) Library, where, in honor of the convention, an exhibit of the library's Hebrew rarities, consisting of a selection of 16th- and 17th-century imprints, had been arranged. The welcoming address was delivered by William J. Studer, director of the OSU Libraries, who traced the history of the library's Judaica collection and of the university's Judaica studies program, one of several hundred that have been established at colleges and universities throughout the United States in recent decades. The keynote speaker was Rabbi Jerome D. Folkman of Temple Israel, Columbus, whose topic was "The Jewish Family in the 80s." The conventional wisdom about the stability of the Jewish family in comparison with that of the general community has had to be abandoned in recent years, as the rise of divorce statistics has forced a reassessment of the Jewish social structure. Students of Jewish sociology were not the first to note this trend, but rather American Jewish novelists such as Abraham Cahan in *The Rise of David Levinsky* (1917) and Meyer Levin in *The Old Bunch* (1934), who dealt with the problem of acculturation of transplanted Jews from Eastern Europe, very often from small towns, into the American metropolis and who foreshadowed the breakup of many families.

The following day, Monday, June 21, members of AJL toured OCLC, Inc. (formerly Ohio College Library Center, now the Online Computer Library Center). The beautiful and impressively designed building could nevertheless not assuage the disappointment of those on the tour that all attempts at Hebrew alphabet capability have been discontinued.

In the afternoon, there was a visit to the new building of the Ohio Historical Society, which has specialized in the preservation of materials. This was followed by a paper on "The Works of Isaac Bashevis Singer: The Interdependence of Bibliographical and Critical Approaches" by David Neal Miller, instructor in Yiddish at Ohio State University. Mr. Singer, the first Yiddish author to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, had a hard time winning recognition for his work. Like many other writers, he did hack work in order to survive. Under various pseudonyms, he adapted popular stories and novels from other languages and published them in a Yiddish version, giving them at the same time a Jewish setting. After his arrival in this country, shortly before World War II, he did not become well known until some of his work had been translated into English by Saul Bellow.

On the evening of June 21, there was a presentation by Rabbi N. Halberstam of the Jewish Library Institute. This institute presents "a unique new computerized bibliographical data base system, serving the entire spectrum of Jewish literature." So far, the data base contains 100,000 books in Hebrew and English, and the information is available to users on remote telephone lines. A demonstration of the data base and printouts showed that Hebrew and English characters were clear and legible. A major Jewish library is studying the system for possible use.

At the same time, Anita Wenner, executive director of the Central Bureau of Jewish Education, Denver, Colo., and Isadore Reisman, head of the Cleveland (Ohio) Bureau of Jewish Education Instructional Materials Center, conducted an audiovisual seminar. These experts in the field emphasized that audiovisual instruction need not depend on the use of expensive equipment, but that simple materials can be used to reinforce the lesson the teacher is trying to impart. Mr. Reisman showed some puppets that he had employed in audiovisual instruction. Mrs. Wenner directed teachers in small towns to educational supply stores that can serve as resources for simple materials.

On Tuesday morning, June 22, Fred Baum, director of libraries, Yeshiva University, New York City, spoke on "Copyright Law and Its Effect on Libraries." He outlined the provisions of the new law, dealing especially with photocopying of journal articles and interlibrary loans. The law tries to balance the interests of those who create with the public's need to benefit from their creativity.

For the rest of the day, programs were held separately for the two divisions of the association, the Research and Special Library Division (RS) and the Synagogue, School, and Center Library Division (SSC). RS heard Gail Persky of the Research Libraries Group and special projects coordinator, New York Public Library—Research Libraries, describe RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network). RLIN is committed to develop capability to process nonroman records into its data base by designing the necessary hardware, software, and graphic display of nonroman alphabets (Hebrew, Cyrillic, Arabic, and

Greek). The network is trying to effect an expansion of MARC formats to include these nonroman characters. The obstacles to overcome are enormous, but ingenuity and persistence may yet carry the day.

"Knowing What You Want, and How to Get It: Simplified Strategies for Libraries" was the topic of Rita Frischer, Sinai Temple Blumenthal Library, Sepulveda, Calif. Limited resources require a carefully thought-out set of priorities. An understanding of the patron's needs will facilitate the approach of the librarian to the administrative authorities of his or her organization. Exhibits and other projects also tend to secure a high visibility for the library. Finally, the enthusiasm, so clearly demonstrated by the speaker, will communicate itself to the management.

In the afternoon, the representatives of those libraries belonging to the Council of Archives and Libraries in Jewish Studies met. During the past year, several regional workshops on the development and maintenance of archives have been held to encourage local Jewish community organizations to preserve their records for posterity. A limited union list of Jewish serials contained in these libraries has been prepared. Finally, cataloging data for Hebrew and Yiddish books not yet cataloged at the Library of Congress has been exchanged among the major libraries. Bernard Wax, executive director of the American Jewish Historical Society, headquartered at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., succeeded Fred Grubel, executive director of the Leo Baeck Institute, a research institute in the history of German Jewry in New York, as chair.

At the same time, Bella H. Weinberg, assistant librarian for technical services at the YIVO Institute of Jewish Research in New York and assistant professor of library science at St. John's University in Queens, surveyed "Judaica Classification Schemes for School and Synagogue Libraries." In addition to the Library of Congress and Dewey schemes, Jewish libraries have the choice of several other classification systems developed specifically for their needs. There is the Freidus scheme developed at the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, followed for many years by the major Jewish seminary libraries, until most of them adopted Library of Congress classification. There are also the expansion of the Jewish section of Dewey classification in use at the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem and two other modifications of Dewey developed for school and synagogue libraries by members of SSC. Finally, there are the Leikind and Weine systems and more recently the Elazar scheme published in an attractive revised edition in Israel, which is intended for both research and small libraries. Dr. Weinberg evaluated them on the basis of their philosophic stance, their usefulness, and flexibility in the setting of the typical small Jewish library.

SSC next heard a discussion of "Children's and Adult Literature" by Evelyn Topcik of the Israel T. Naamani Library in Louisville, Ky. While much good literature has been produced over the years for both children and adults, it is still difficult to bring book and potential reader together to secure the maximum impact of one's cultural heritage on the reader.

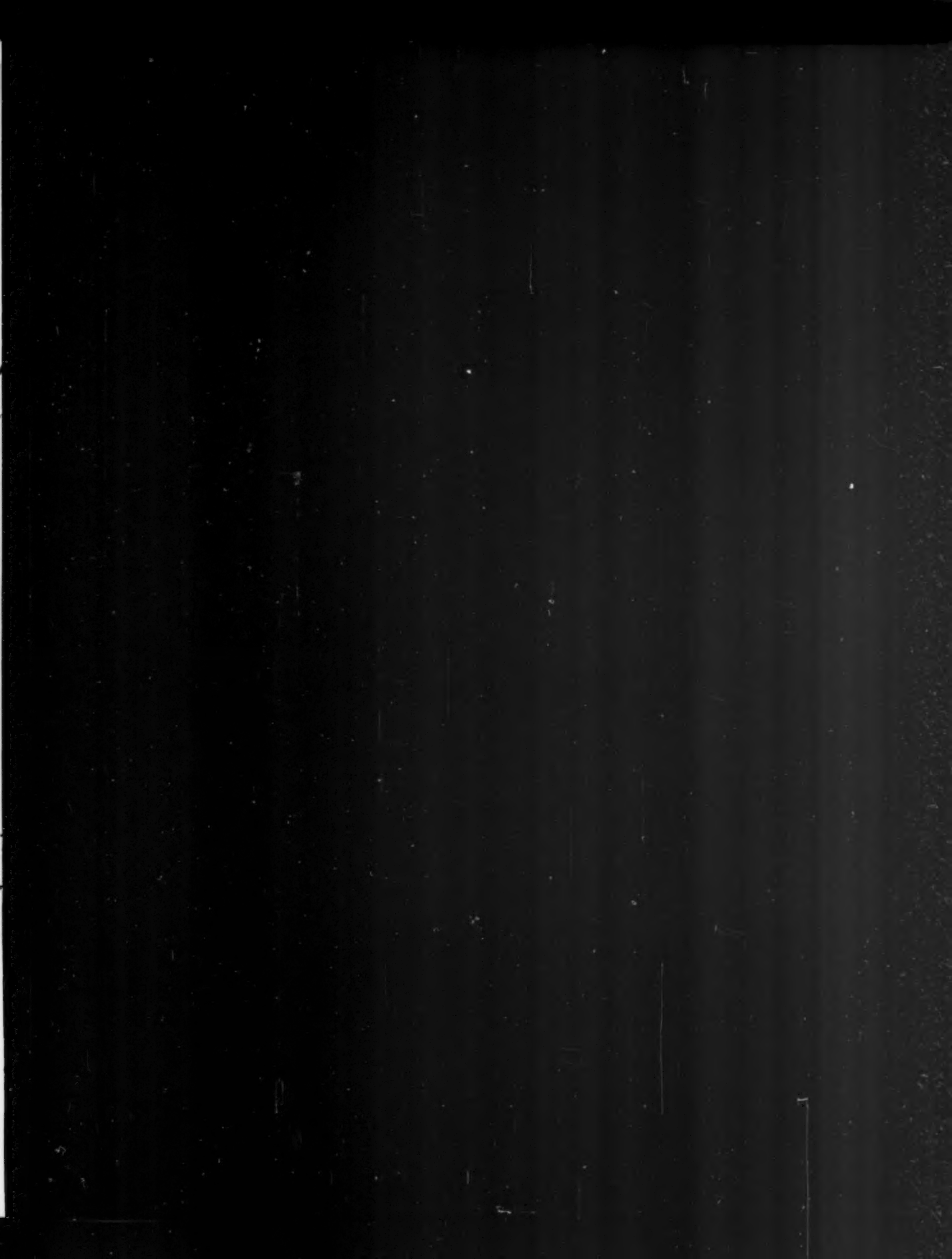
After that, Barbara Leff, president of the association and librarian of the Stephen S. Wise Temple Library in Los Angeles, Calif., spoke to RS on "Research and Special Library Participation in and Benefits from Proposed National Computerized Jewish Bibliographic Data Base." She reported on her efforts to identify the already considerable material in existing data bases, such as ERIC, and eventually to create a new data base in one consistent pattern. Much effort and probably a good deal of funding will be needed before this project can get under way. Nonetheless, as more and more reliance is placed on information retrieval from such sources in all fields of knowledge, it will assume increasing importance.

The concluding workshop for SSC was on "Cataloging Art Works," led by Susan Visser, an expert in her field. In addition to identifying the artist and the subject of an art book, good cataloging must make a book accessible to potential juvenile and adult readers by pointing to its Jewish relevance.

At the banquet that evening, Barbara Cohen received the Sidney Taylor Body of Work Award and the association's Primary Children's Book Award for her recent work, *Yussel's Prayer*. The Upper Elementary Children's Book Award was given to Kathryn Lasky for *The Night Journey*. Philip E. Miller, librarian of the Klau Library, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, is the incoming president of AJL.

Attending this conference from the Library of Congress were Myron Weinstein, head of the Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, and this reporter, Judaica cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division.

The mailing address of AJL is in care of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, 122 E. 42 St., Room 1512, New York, N.Y. 10168.

[*Theodore Wiener*]

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